

of this title (including failure to protect a train that is fouling an adjacent track, where required by the railroad's rules);

(iii) Operation of a train at a speed that exceeds the maximum authorized speed by at least ten (10) miles per hour or by fifty percent (50%) of such maximum authorized speed, whichever is less;

(iv) Alignment of a switch in violation of a railroad rule, failure to align a switch as required for movement, operation of a switch under a train, or unauthorized running through a switch;

(v) Failure to apply or stop short of derail as required;

(vi) Failure to secure a hand brake or failure to secure sufficient hand brakes, as required;

(vii) Entering a crossover before both switches are lined for movement; or

(viii) In the case of a person performing a dispatching function or block operator function, issuance of a train order or establishment of a route that fails to provide proper protection for a train.

(c) *For cause urine testing.* In addition to reasonable suspicion as described in § 219.300, each of the conditions set forth in paragraphs (b)(2) ("accident/incident") and (b)(3) ("rule violation") of this section as constituting cause for breath alcohol testing also constitutes cause with respect to urine drug testing.

(d) [Reserved]

(e) *Limitation for subpart C events.* The compulsory urine testing authority conferred by this section does not apply with respect to any event subject to post-accident toxicological testing as required by § 219.201 of this part. However, use of compulsory breath test authority is authorized in any case where breath test results can be obtained in a timely manner at the scene of the accident and conduct of such tests does not materially impede the collection of samples under subpart C.

[54 FR 53259, Dec. 27, 1989; 55 FR 22793, June 4, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 7461, Feb. 15, 1994]

**§ 219.302 Prompt sample collection; time limitation.**

(a) Testing under this subpart may only be conducted promptly following the observations or events upon which the testing decision is based, consistent with the need to protect life and property.

(b) No employee shall be required to participate in breath alcohol or urine drug testing under this section after the expiration of an eight hour period from—

(1) The time of the observations or other events described in this section; or

(2) In the case of an accident/incident, the time a responsible railroad supervisor receives notice of the event providing reasonable cause for conduct of the test.

(c) An employee may not be tested under this subpart if that employee has been released from duty under the normal procedures of the railroad. An employee who has been transported to receive medical care is not released from duty for purposes of this section. Nothing in this section prohibits the subsequent testing of an employee who has failed to remain available for testing as required (*i.e.*, who is absent without leave).

(d) As used in this subpart a "responsible railroad supervisor" means any responsible line supervisor (*e.g.*, a trainmaster or road foreman of engines) or superior official in authority over the employee to be tested.

(e) In the case of a urine drug test, the eight-hour requirement is satisfied if the employee has been delivered to the collection site (where the collector is present) and the request has been made to commence collection of the urine specimens within that period.

(f) [Reserved]

(g) Section 219.23 prescribes the notice to an employee that is required to provide breath or a body fluid sample under this part.

[59 FR 7462, Feb. 15, 1994, as amended at 59 FR 62239, Dec. 2, 1994]

**§ 219.303 Alcohol test procedures and safeguards.**

(a)(1) Each Class I railroad (including the National Railroad Passenger Corporation) and each railroad providing